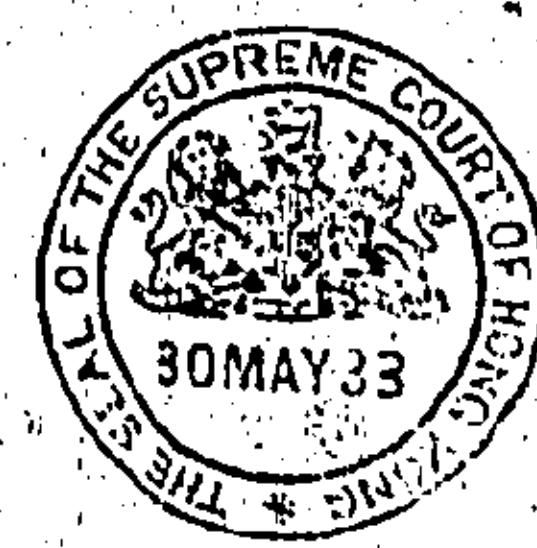


The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 415.

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

ECONOMY IN GAS.

SUGG'S FLAT FLAME BURNERS
GIVE A
SILENT WHITE FLAME
AND EFFECT AN ECONOMY IN GAS OF
80 per cent.

they can be readily attached to ordinary
Gasliers and Brackets.

SUGG'S NEWEST BURNERS with Artistic
shades for DRAWING ROOM and DINING
ROOM.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Agents for Hongkong.

ARTISTIC PORCELAIN MENU
STANDS.

HAND-ETCHED MENU AND NAME
CARDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DEVOE'S NONPARÉL KEROSINE, 150
Degrees fire test, a perfectly safe Oil.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [340]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL HONGKONG.

TO-MORROW EVENING, the 30th May.

"ARCHER'S SURPRISE PARTY."

MISS LILLY DE VERE,
The Charming Versatile Actress, Premiere
Burlesque and Danseuse Artist.

PROFESSOR HECTOR LACIE,
The Premier Ventriloquist of the World in his
Humorous Entertainment Entitled

"BEGONE DULL CARE."

INTRODUCING HIS WOODEN HEADED FAMILY
(FIVE IN NUMBER).

MR. J. J. ARCHER
IN HIS OLLIO OF NOVELTIES.

S. THEYRE SMITH'S
Comedietta, as performed at St. James Theatre
London, entitled

"A HAPPY PAIR."

Box Plan open at the store of Messrs. KELLY
& WALSH where Seats can be secured.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Stalls \$1.00.
Pit \$1.00.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1883. [413]

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS & CURRENT RATES OF GOODS
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$83,333-33-

RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858-27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LEE YAT LAU, Esq.
LO YEOOK MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAVA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned as AGENTS for the above
are prepared to accept RISKS on MER-
CHANDISE by SHIERS and SAILING VESSELS
from Hongkong, China, and Japan to all parts of
the world.

For further information apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1883. [393]

YANGTSZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)....Ts. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE....Ts. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....Ts. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st.....Ts. 968,235.56
March, 1883.....

DIRECTOR.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq. W. MEYERINCK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the world.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFIT of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE American Bark
"JOHN WORSTER,"
built at Medford, Mass., in 1867, as she now lies
in Hongkong Harbour, with all her SPARS,
SAILS, STORES, &c., &c.

For particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1883. [395]

FOR SALE:

EX STEAMSHIP "LAZARTE."

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S
PATENT FRESH WATER
CONDENSERS.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE

Capable of Condensing Three Thousand
Gallons per day.

Apply to G. FENWICK & Co.,
Victoria Foundry.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [388]

FOR SALE:

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE

QUARTER.....\$22 per Case.

Apply to MILCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, and March, 1883. [88]

FOR SALE:

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

FOR SALE:

H. NEVES & SOUZA,
Pharmacist Lisbonense,
Macao.

Macao, 12th April, 1883. [184]

FOR SALE:

J. NEVES & SOUZA,
Pharmacist Lisbonense,
Macao.

Macao, 12th April, 1883. [184]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH'S SELECTED LIST OF CHEAP AND LIGHT LITERATURE.

25 CENTS EACH.

John Inglesant.....	J. H. Shorthouse.....	The Beautiful Wretch.....	Wm. Black.
The Interpreter.....	Whyte Melville.....	do.....	do.
An Old Fogey.....	Max Adler.....	Shandon Bell.....	Wm. Black.
So they were Married.....	Besant and Rice.....	An Ocean Free Lance.....	W. Clark Russell.
Harry Joscelyn.....	Asphodel.....	Early History of Charles James Fox.....	Miss Bradson.
For her Dear Sake.....	Mary Cecil Hay.....	Paul and Virginia.....	240 Illustrations.
High Spirits.....	James Payn.....	An old Maid's Diary.....	Voyage in the Sunbeam.....
Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle.....	do.....	Captain Burnaby.....	Lady Brassey.
It was a lover and his lass.....	Mrs. Oliphant.....	A Ride to Khiva.....	Captain Burnaby.
The Wreck of the "Grovesnor".....	W. C. Russell.....	Masterman Ready.....	Captain Burnaby.
To Day in America.....	Joseph Hattan.....	Realities of Irish Life.....	W. Stuart Trench.
The Fatal Boots.....	W. M. Thackeray.....	Romance of the 19th Century.....	W. H. Mallock.
Bob Ballads.....	W. S. Gilbert.....	Less beauty than we're painted.....	J. Payne.
A Christmas Carol.....	Chas. Dickens.....	The Black Robe.....	Wilkie Collins.
The Al Elocutionist.....	A. H. Miles.....	A Hero of the Pen.....	E. Werner.
Selected Essays of Thomas Carlyle.....	do.....	Coals of Fire.....	David Christie Murray.
Readings of Charles Dickens, arranged by himself.....	do.....	Hard Cash.....	Wilkie Collins.
Don Quixote (2 parts).....	do.....	do.....	Chas. Read.
Gulliver's Travels.....	do.....	Connigaby.....	Distrell.
Ministering Children.....	Mrs. Charlesworth.....	Witch Stories.....	Mrs. Lynn Linton.
The Pirate.....	Max Adler.....	The Minister Boy.....	J. Jacoby.
Random Shots.....	do.....	Robert Falconer.....	Sir Walter Scott.
Miss Slimmons in search of Husband.....	do.....	The Blunders of a Bashful Man.....	George Macdonald.
For Cash only.....	Jas. Payn.....	do.....	do.

VIOLIN MUSIC WITH PIANO ACCOMPANIMENT.

Home Sweet Home.....	Henry Farmer.....	The Keel Row.....	Henry Farmer.
Last Rose of Summer.....	do.....	Swiss Air and Gentle Zitella.....	do.
Blue Bells of Scotland.....	do.....	Sounds of Joyful (Sonambula).....	do.
Life let us Cherish.....	do.....	Les Cloches de Corneville.....	do.
Hope told a flattering tale.....	do.....	The Minister Boy.....	G. Jacoby.
The Harp that once.....	do.....	do.....	do.

A LARGE SELECTION OF OPERATIC GEMS, CLASSICAL AND DANCE MUSIC ARRANGED FOR THE VIOLIN AND PIANO.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

[360]

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

THE FOLLOWING POPULAR BRANDS OF T O B A C C O S.

OLD JUDGE.

VANITY FAIR.

SWEET CAPORAL.

VETERAN.

BRIGHT VIRGINIA.

BIRD'S EYE.

COCK-ROBIN.

UGLY CUT.

SHAG CUT.

PERIQUE MIXTURE.

TURKISH MIXTURE.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

CAPORAL.

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF BRIAR WOOD PIPES MEERCHAUM CIGAR AND CIGARETTE
HOLDERS, TOBACCO POUCHES AND SMOKERS' SUNDRIES.

CHILDRENS' WASHING SUN HATS and BONNETS.

Estimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRY MEN,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.BOTICARIALES,
14, ESMALTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW. [3]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1883.

Our morning contemporary in one of its usual school-boy effusions, supposed to be a critical commentary on an article dealing with the subject of the unofficial members of the Hongkong Legislative Council, which appears in the *North China Daily News*, observes with reference to the new Chinese member:—"There are many Chinese gentlemen whose position fully entitles them to the honour, but only a few whose knowledge of English is sufficient to qualify them for the post. It would be impertinent for us to indicate any individual; the Chinese may safely be left to select the best all-round man." We heartily commend our contemporary's modesty. It may be affirmed with perfect safety that there is not one intelligent person in this Colony who would not consider it gross impertinence for the *Daily Press* to offer in sober earnestness a decided opinion for the guidance of the community on any question affecting public interests. The leading light—and such a leading light, Ye gods!—of the *Press* may be an authority on turnips and the architecture of a village pump, but beyond these simple subjects his gigantic brain—estimated from the size of his figure-head—cannot pretend to soar. The Editor of the *Daily Press* struggling to deal practically with a social or political problem requiring experience of the world and some knowledge of men and things, always reminds us of a wrestling match between a cockroach and an Andalusian bull, the "scissors and paste" champion of course representing the cockroach. Our worthy friend need not exult himself in the slightest degree. The Chinese community have no desire that the wiseacre of the *Daily Press* should attempt to indicate any individual as the most suitable candidate for the Legislative Council; if he went to the extent of displaying his ignorance by so doing, he would only be laughed at—not that his being laughed at would be anything unusual either in Chinese or foreign circles. The *China Mail* and *Telegraph* have both endeavoured to give Governor Bowes some information as to the positions, characters, and antecedents of the Chinese gentlemen who are the leading spirits of the native community, much in the same way that the London *Times*, *Telegraph*, or *Standard* would discuss the respective merits of parliamentary candidates for Finsbury or Westminster; and we have no doubt whatever that His Excellency knows how to appreciate such useful information. The worthy yokel, who by fortuitous circumstances has been pitchforked into a position for which he is eminently unfitted, wished to hide his own lamentable ignorance of the proper functions of a newspaper editor, as well as of the Chinese community of Hongkong, by milk and water insinuations against the *Mail* and ourselves, and by posing as a paragon of propriety and good taste like a half-bred cock on his own dung-hill. What a noble position for a self-constituted leader of public opinion!

Our sapeen "guide, philosopher and friend" further tells us that Sir George Bowes is wiser and more liberal than his predecessor in office, as "instead of being guided by his own prepossessions and picking out a man he will ask the Chinese to signify the gentleman whom they most desire to honour." Sensible people will doubtless think that we shall be better able to compare the wisdom of Governor Bowes with that of Sir John Pope Hennessy five years hence—but the oracle of the *Daily Press* a deliberate perverter of truth as well as a dull and thick-pated

nonentity? Of course everybody in Hongkong knows, not even excepting this addle-brained noodle, that Governor HENNESSY was invariably guided in his policy towards the natives by the opinions of the leading Chinese—the committee of the Tung-wa Hospital. It is well known to all, Chinese and foreigners alike, that Mr. Ng Choy was appointed an unofficial member of the Council at the special request of the most influential of his countrymen, and not through any "prepossession" of Governor HENNESSY. It is equally well known that through following the advice of the leading Chinese, instead of deferring to the views of his own officers and certain sections of the foreign element, that His Excellency earned the ephemeral unpopularity, about which so much has been said and written.

As we have previously stated, we feel perfectly confident that, as suggested by us, Sir George Bowes will practically leave the appointment of a Chinese parliamentary representative in the hands of our Chinese fellow citizens, and in such case we unhesitatingly predict that the gentleman whom we consider far and away the fittest man for the post, Mr. Ho Anzi, will be almost unanimously chosen.

This remanded case in which Tsang Awan, an unemployed Celestial, Wong Achung, a trader, and Chun Alceng, were charged with administering a narcotic to a farmer and also with robbing him of \$300 in money, was again before Mr. Wodehouse this morning. Mr. Holmes appeared for the prisoners. Inspector Rivers gave evidence to the effect that the police were acquainted with the prisoners as being people who were frequently connected with drug administering tricks. The third prisoner had been acquitted at the Supreme Court before on a similar charge. The Inspector further stated that he previously had one case similar to that now before the court in which the whole amount of the money stolen was given back to the complainant, the case being ultimately discharged. His Worship thought that there was no case before him against the prisoners so he discharged them, and ordered the complainant to be charged with perjury.

TEE AKONO, a coolie, was up before Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of being a rogue and a vagabond, and for being found on the staircase of a dwelling house for an unlawful purpose. Chan Awo, a shoemaker, stated that last evening at 8.30 o'clock he was in Cheng Chan Lane on his way to see a friend. When he got to the staircase he saw some one at the top. The trap door was shut, so he called out but got no answer. The trap door was then opened and the defendant went up. Defendant who could not account for his unexpected presence was given into custody. Mr. Tee stated in his defence that the house was a sly brothel and he went there to see a friend. Wong Achik, a watchman in the Lane, stated that no women live in the house in question, of which he is the occupier. Last evening he heard some one call out "who are you?" He got a light and opened the trap door, when the defendant walked into the room and was unable to explain his being on the stairs. Yesterday a jacket and a blanket were astray from his abode. Defendant admitted having five previous convictions against him, and was sent in to the home of the virtuous for a six months' spell of hard labor.

A SAILORS' entertainment was held at the Temperance Hall, Shanghai on the 23rd inst. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and about 150 seamen sat down to a sumptuous tea provided by a number of Shanghai ladies. Admiral Willes, accompanied by several of his officers, and the Commissioner of Customs were present. After tea the Admiral addressed the men in the following terms:—"I feel certain that you will give three hearty cheers for the ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly entertained you this evening. When I first entered the service, some forty years ago, I could not have anticipated a scene like this. Men, then, all drank more or less, generally more, and the scenes of drunkenness and riot were lamentable to witness. But we have improved since then, and now we have men whom I am proud to have under my command. (Enthusiastic cheering.) I ask you, according to our old English custom, and a very good custom it is, to give your kind entertainers three hearty cheers." Bravo! Admiral; but how about the Station Orders and "no cheering?" It is needless to say the gallant lads heartily responded the cheer of their invitation, and gave three times three in honour of their courteous hostesses.

We are requested to repeat that all the invitations already issued for the Ball at Government House will hold good for the evening of the 31st, when the Ball will take place.

We are informed by the Agent of the Messingos Maritime Company that the Company's steamer *Analys*, with the incoming French Mail, left Saigon this morning, at 5 o'clock.

We hear that a telegram was received in town this morning stating that His Excellency Li Hung-chang had arrived in Shanghai, and would lose no time in starting for the south. The report is causing considerable excitement in native circles.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the *Chrysanthemum* for April. It is admirably printed, whilst its literary merits are quite up to the average. The fourth chapter of Captain Brinkley's "History of Japanese Ceramics" is unusually interesting and the same may be said of his instalment of "The House of Kuroda." Amongst other well-written papers we note two from the pen of Mr. F. Washington Eastlake, well known in this colony. These are entitled "On the Hongkongens" and "Notes from a Student's Album." We shall endeavor to find space in an early issue for Mr. Eastlake's carefully compiled article on the ornithology of this island.

Lord JUSTICE BRETT said of a man who used words derogatory to somebody else, when brought to book, he ought to take one of three courses—"He may deny that he has used these words; and that should be satisfactory to the person complaining. He may, if he used the words and is not prepared to justify them, apologise for them. Or, if he has used the words and believes them to be true, he ought to justify them: But a demurser does not do any of these things, and it comes to this so far as the defendant is concerned—I did use the words; I will not withdraw them; but I will prevent you from putting me to the proof as to whether or not they are true."

ROBERT WOODS, of England, a fireman on board the *C. T. Hook*, faced Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of being drunk and disorderly in the streets this morning. It appears that Woods was not contented with damaging the property of the Sikh constable who arrested him but extended his wickedness to damaging the police cell where he was locked up. The old shovel handle admitted the violent offences and pleaded being drunk at the time. His Worship ordered Mr. Woods to ante up to cents as a fine or undergo 4 days' board, and lodging in the "Retreat." As the fireman had not the requisite amount in his possession but expressed his willingness to part, he was provided with a free passage on board his ship when he parted with the half dollar.

This remanded case in which Tsang Awan, an unemployed Celestial, Wong Achung, a trader, and Chun Alceng, were charged with administering a narcotic to a farmer and also with robbing him of \$300 in money, was again before Mr. Wodehouse this morning. Mr. Holmes appeared for the prisoners. Inspector Rivers gave evidence to the effect that the police were acquainted with the prisoners as being people who were frequently connected with drug administering tricks. The third prisoner had been acquitted at the Supreme Court before on a similar charge. The Inspector further stated that he previously had one case similar to that now before the court in which the whole amount of the money stolen was given back to the complainant, the case being ultimately discharged. His Worship thought that there was no case before him against the prisoners so he discharged them, and ordered the complainant to be charged with perjury.

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Says the Shanghai *Mercury* of the 25th inst.:—The Admiral is going to take the fleet up the River; it is well to make the British fleet a little more conspicuous in these waters.

We learn from North Borneo that great improvements have taken place in the new colony during the past few months. A correspondent writing from Sandakan remarks that clearing away the jungle has progressed wonderfully in that vicinity, and that the city wears quite an altered appearance. Hard work is the order of the day, but everybody is in capital spirits, and perfectly satisfied with future prospects. A number of excellent roads have lately been cut in various directions, many new buildings constructed, and altogether the prosperity and commercial importance of Elopura has very materially increased.

OLD TIMES AROUND SWATOW.

THE COOLIE TRADE AT DOUBLE ISLAND.

In its earlier days Double Island had an unenviable name. A little over twenty years ago it was an outpost of the infamous coolie traffic whose head quarters were then at Macao. In some instances foreign vessels came direct to the island, and taking aboard their stock of coolies started with them for Havana or Cuba. Often, however, the plan was to collect them on the island, and then take them down in small junks or lorcas by the dozen or score to join larger groups at Macao.

All manner of means were resorted to obtain coolies. At the first, numbers of the overstocked population, ignorant of the bondage to which they were to be sent, and tempted by the paltry offer of four Mexican dollars per month, were willing to go. In time, however, rumours of the guano pits of the Chinches, of the size of the Cuban lash, found their way back, and even the starving were no longer so ready to go. Other means had to be resorted to to furnish a supply. Many were obtained on the island itself from the multitudes of countrymen who came there as boatmen on the sugar boats. They were enticed into the gambling dens, and, having been fleeced of the little money they had, were urged to take their own persons. They generally lost, and were hurried from the den to the barracks, to return to their homes no more. But this could only furnish a limited number. Then kidnapping in all its forms was resorted to. The most successful plan was for two or three men to take a small boat, running up into the numerous creeks among the paddy fields, inveigle some solitary workers aboard, and hurry off with them to Double Island. Violence was often resorted to. Men were boldly seized and gagged, or a bag drawn down over their heads, and then carried off. This had to be done chiefly at nightfall. Even the roadside beggars had to arm themselves with sticks to resist the "pig-stealers," as the coolie brokers were called. There was great fear throughout the whole country. The mandarins did what they could to stop the traffic. They were not strong enough to attempt anything against Double Island, where several reckless and lawless foreigners were armed to resist. They did, however, manage to catch some of the coolie brokers. They showed their detestation of the crime by crucifying the culprits. In a few instances they superadded the horror of wrapping the victim in rags saturated with oil, after which he was nailed to the cross and set on fire. The ship-captains and other foreigners, some of whom were respectably connected, moved on utterly regardless of the wrong they were doing; at home and at Hongkong they carried their heads high, and would have been shocked if the slightest suspicion had been cast upon their honour.

The barracks on Double Island were sometimes over-crowded, when there would be more or less of "casualties." The dead were bundled off and buried like dogs in the sand on the south side of the island. Sometimes a strong south-wind would sweep the sand, and then, to the eyes of beholders on the cliffs above, would be presented the ghastly spectacle of arms and legs protruding from the shifting sands. The majority of the coolies were transferred to Macao with as little delay as possible. Once there, their escape was nearly impossible. They were kept in strongly guarded barracks, and were virtually slaves. They were to be known euphemistically as coolies or labourers. When a vessel was ready and it was decided where the coolies were to go, they were then sent up in squads to the office of the Procurator to go through the farce of signing a contract. One copy of the contract was read over to a whole dozen at once. The Portuguese clerk read rapidly in a dialect unfamiliar to them. The dazed coolies looked and listened with a stupid air. They had not the slightest idea of what the paper contained. It was, however, a most infamous contract. In it the poor coolie agreed to disclaim the benefit of a certain law made for the benefit of African slaves by Queen Isabella. As soon as the paper had been read over the coolies were pushed up to the desk one after another by the guard. If he were slow about it his hand was seized, and the ball of his thumb was pressed flat on the inkstone and then on one of the contract papers. This was completed in a few moments. No delay was allowed, no questions were tolerated, no explanations were given. The thing was simply devilish. The doomed coolie was sent back and as soon as possible put on board the vessel.

The profits of this business were enormous. The price of a coolie delivered at a barracks was usually about thirty dollars. This money was paid to the pimps and gamblers, and kidnappers, or any enterprising thief who had skill and strength enough to steal a fellow-being and sell him. The profits after the purchase were also enormous, while the outlay was small. Labour in China was worth on an average five dollars a month. In Cuba it was worth sixteen. The coolie traffic then was a trade in human labour, buying cheap and selling dear, without any regard to the rights or feelings of the poor wretches involved. The coolie contractor, usually the head of a mercantile house, would ostensibly make contracts with one thousand men to go abroad and work for four dollars a month. They could sell these contracts for sixteen dollars cash down in Cuba. On the arrival there of the ship the men were marched off on shore and sold off in squads of ten or twenty. The same number of contracts representing the men were then put into the hands of the auctioneer, who then bid them off. Nominally, he sold only the contracts, but practically he sold the coolies. The contracts might not have been the ones signed by the coolie, but that didn't matter.

It will be seen how much the shippers made. There was a difference between \$1 and \$15 per month for five years on a whole cargo of coolies. But then there were the expenses of shipping and some losses by death, which were put down on the debit side. But even then the profits were enormous. On the other hand, the planters might lose some by death before the five years were up. This had to be taken into account. The plan was, therefore, to offer a premium on the shipper's bargain. The contracts were bid off usually at a round sum, varying from three to four hundred dollars, according to the quality of each particular lot of coolies.

When an English Consulate was established on Double Island the detestable traffic ceased—*Star in the East.*

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

We take the subjoined telegraphic items of general news from our Sydney exchanges received by the E. & A. Co.'s steamer *Tannadice*, Captain Green, which arrived in harbour late yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, April 25th.

The Union Pacific line of railway has been blocked by heavy snowstorms in the territory of Wyoming, a mountainous region in the United States. The homeward mail, via San Francisco, have been delayed in consequence.

It is feared that it will be some months before Her Majesty the Queen completely recovers from the effects of her recent accident at Windsor Castle.

Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, considers that it would be premature to enter upon negotiations with the Government of the United States respecting the freedom of the Panama Canal.

The deputies from the Transvaal Republic have intimated their willingness to accept the terms of the Transvaal Convention, as modified by Lord Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It is believed that the Government have requested the United States Government to extradite Tynan, the person known as "Number One," who directed the assassination committee in Ireland. Tynan, who is a commercial traveller, is at present residing in New York.

A deputation, consisting of the leading merchants of London, is about to interview Earl Granville for the purpose of urging upon the Government the necessity of doubly strengthening the facilities for traffic through the Suez Canal.

The death is announced of M. Jules Sandau French novelist, at the age of 72.

The French Cabinet, in view of the serious nature of the situation at Tonquin, has decided to reinforce the French troops by a further detachment of 1500 men.

The Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated in the House of Lords that he had received satisfactory assurances from the Transvaal Government; and his Lordship added that he was prepared, after inquiry, to modify the convention concluded at the end of the war.

In the House of Commons to-day the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, Secretary for the Colonies, read telegrams which had been received from the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, urging the sanction of the Imperial Government to annexation of New Guinea by Queensland.

Mr. J. O'Kelly, member for Roscommon, asked the Government whether Holland had renounced her claims upon New Guinea, but the hon. member did not receive any reply.

The Freemasons' Hall, in Great Queen-street, was recently destroyed by fire. Scarcely anything was saved. The whole of the insignia and paintings belonging to the hall were burnt.

A sanguinary engagement has taken place between the troops of the Khedive and the Egyptian followers of El Mabdi, the false prophet of the Sudan. The latter were routed, with the loss of 500.

LONDON, April 25th.

The Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated to-day Mr. Crossmaglen in the county of Armagh, Ulster, Ireland. It is believed that their flight is the result of alarm inspired by the fact that the Government have obtained information of their aims and plans.

James Flitharris, the carman, who was found guilty, is to be tried as an accessory to the Phoenix Park murders.

A rumour which requires confirmation is current, that in view of further evidence produced by the British Government, the United States has consented to grant extradition.

William Marney and James Mullet, two of the prisoners charged with the Phoenix Park murders,

SHANGHAI.

We are informed that the *Glenogle* is expected to be the next boat to leave Hankow this year; no other boat was expected to leave up to the 20th.

The *Stirling Castle* was passed between the Lightships last night, 23rd inst., at 10 o'clock, and again this morning at 6.15 o'clock by the steamer *Fuyew*, two miles S.S.E. of Tungsha lightship.

The *Loudoun Castle*, on the 20th, was anchored off Wuchang, on the opposite side of the river from Hankow; it was rumoured that she had lost an anchor and was obliged to go over to the other side of the river.

We regret to hear of the death, in Paris, of M. Garnier, formerly French Consul-General at Shanghai. The telegraphic news states that he committed suicide, but no reason has been signed for the rash act.

We have received news from one of our Yangtze correspondents to the effect that His Excellency Li Hung-chang arrived at Nanking at 5 o'clock last evening, and that he was expected to leave for Shanghai on Saturday or Sunday. It would thus seem that his departure from his ancestral home was delayed a few days longer than was expected, and it will now be Monday or Tuesday next before he arrives at Shanghai.

There was a disturbance on board the *Glenogle* just before she left Hankow. Some of the crew mutinied, and one of them drew a knife and threatened to stab the captain. The ring-leader was put in irons, and assistance of men from the British gunboat *Kestrel* was called. As soon as the naval officer and a party of bluejackets came on board, the disturbance was suppressed, and the vessel went to sea without any further trouble.—*Courier*.

The *Stirling Castle* passed Chingkang at six o'clock on the morning of the 23rd.

Li Chung-tang is expected here to-night (the 24th inst.) or to-morrow morning. He is to put up at Kinleyen-fu, or, if he does not like those quarters, at Mr. Ch'ü Yu-chee's house.

The French mail steamer *Amazone* passed the *Glenogle* at 3.45 p.m., on the 23rd; Soudan Island bearing West. The *Amazone* was 60 hours to Gutzlaff. The first part of her passage she had strong N.E. monsoon to Turnabout Island.

We much regret having to record the death of Miss Cardwell, who, after some years' absence, only recently returned from England in company with her mother to join her father, Mr. J. E. Cardwell, of the China Inland Mission at Ta Ku-tang, on the Poyang Lake.

The old and well-known firm of Messrs. Hall & Holt is about to be formed into a public association. The business was established in 1848, and is no doubt one of the largest and best paying businesses of its kind in the East. It is, we believe, to be registered as a limited company.

The Chinese are wasting some more of their money in building men-of-war. Two vessels for coast defence are being built at Shanghai for the Victory of these provinces. They are to carry heavy guns, which are intended to be landed. They are to be plated with four inches of steel. They are of a type which was tried during the war with Russia thirty years ago—floating batteries for the Baltic. Who are they going to defend their coasts from? The Japanese.

The steamship *Parang*, Captain Irvine, which arrived here to-day from Hongkong, reports having passed the *Glenogle* two miles to the eastward of Pathecock on the 23rd, at 9.30 a.m., steaming vigorously. Pathecock is 188 miles from the Red Buoy. The same steamer passed the *Stirling Castle* at 10 p.m. between the two Light Ships. The *Fuyew* passed the *Glenogle* ten miles north of Haenash Island at 11.30 a.m. on the 23rd, and met the *Stirling Castle* two miles S.S.E. of Tungsha Light Ship at 6.30 a.m. on the 24th. The *Stirling Castle* had the assistance of a second river pilot, Mr. Seymour.

The successes of the Shanghai Volunteers have brought about another match, which will prove of the highest interest. After the manner in which the Cheshire Corps was disposed of, it is not surprising that some other of the British Corps should throw down the gauntlet to our Shanghai marksmen, and this has been done by the Linakshire Volunteers. The latter corps, we believe, numbers in its ranks two Queen's Priermen, and the corps contains a great number of first-class shots. It will thus be seen that our team will have to put forward all their skill to stand a chance with their competitors. The match will take place some time after the Wimbledon meeting, but the date has not yet been fixed.

One night after the close of last month, Mr. T. W. Pigott, of the China Inland Mission, in T'au-yuen-fu, Shansi, was aroused on account of the sickness of a native Christian, who was seriously ill in the house. On going into Dr. Schofield's dispensary for some medicine, he found a Chinaman hidden under the table. Mr. Pigott seized the Chinaman, whereupon a struggle ensued, and the thief struck him on the forehead with a carving knife which had been stolen from Dr. Schofield. The candle was soon knocked out, and before Mr. Pigott could wrest the knife from the thief, he was severely wounded. His collar around the throat was cut, but, fortunately, his throat was not injured, although he felt the knife upon it. Two natives came in eventually, and the thief was bound. Mr. Pigott lost a considerable quantity of blood, but we hope his life is not in danger.

The carriages of the press at home on behalf of China, have an article in the London Standard conveying an opposite view of Tsing's visit to Paris to which we believe to be the true version. The French are represented as diplomatising with him about Annam until they were ready, promising to respect the interests and honour of China, &c. What the French actually told Tsing Hou was, that he need not trouble himself any further to come to Paris about Tongking. They had no intention of recognising China in the matter at all. We have reason to believe that these manipulators of the foreign press have persuaded the Chinese that Germany is only waiting for France to make an assault upon her. But however little grounds there may be in that, we are sure that neither France nor Germany regards China as a serious Power at all. However, the manipulators stimulate China to waste a quantity of money in foolish warlike material, of course, they get their little commission out of that.

The *Hiyoshi Maru*, arrived here this morning (May 23rd) and reports, that she passed the *Glenogle* at 11.30 last night, three miles inside the Tungsha lightship. The report says:—"She was travelling at a fearful speed; in fact, the water was going right up to her bawse-pipes." The following information has been supplied to us by Mr. Pilot Flin:—"The *Glenogle* left Hankow on Sunday (20th) noon, arrived at Chinkiang the same evening at eight o'clock, and anchored; left at 7.30 next morning, and passed Chinkiang the same night at 10.30, and anchored at Centaur crossing at nine on Tuesday morning, on account of a falling tide, and at 12 noon again got underway and reached the Red Buoy at 1.45. She proceeded to sea at 10.40 last night. The *Glenogle*'s freight is £1,000, and she takes home about 500 tons of tea. The voyage from Hankow to the Red Buoy has been well occupied, deducting 1½ hours for anchorage, she was under steam 2000 tons, only.—*Courier*.

HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

May 17th, 1883.
I am glad to say that since I wrote you a short account of the disturbance in Wuchang, things have gradually been settling down peacefully, and now I hope we are out of danger of alarm, and the martial city is on its way to recovery, it is not already in a convalescent state. The guard at the gates are not so particular, and are daily becoming more lax, so that it is quite an exception now, if a person be examined. Now the horse has escaped, they have carefully locked the stable door—that is to say, in every street of this city *chaos* have been put up which serve to prevent the assembling of mobs, divide off the wards, and help the police in arresting thieves. There were only a few old ones before the disturbance, and those were very dilapidated and perfectly useless. They are closed every night, so that nocturnal permutations in the city, or visits from one's friends are perfectly impossible, unless one is good at scaling, but then one would be taken for a rebel or robber. I suppose the use of these *chaos*, or street gates, will be only kept up for a time until the scare has entirely passed away.

Hankow presents a very busy appearance just now. The streets are crowded with coolies bearing their loads of tea, and with native tea-brokers rushing from hong to hong to dispose of their "chops"; but the best sight of all is in the river, where 13 tea steamers are anchored, the greater portion of which fly the grand old British flag. It is a sight we see but once a year, so we gaze till our eyes are satisfied.

The first "Glen" boat (*Glenogle*) gets £4100, or £10. per ton more than their first boat last year. The *Stirling Castle* will not get so much as last year. I hear the agents are holding out for £6, but they will have to give way, as freight will generally be lower than in former years. Every effort will be made to start the *Glenogle* on Sunday morning next. It will be sharp work if she gets off; there is not much time to load and the weather does not seem very favourable.

To-day I received sad news from Mr. Clarke at Yunnan. He says that at Yangpi (three days' journey from Tsi-li-fu) a serious riot has occurred between the Roman Catholics and the Chinese. It resulted in a fight, when nineteen Roman Catholics were killed, and also four of the attacking party (the Chinese). It is reported that a foreigner, M. Ternasse, is amongst the slain. The Salt Commission was to leave Yunnan-fu on the 11th or 12th of April, to investigate the affair.

It appears that for some time past there has been an irritating quarrel going on between the R.C.'s and the natives. There was a riotous demonstration nearly a year ago, and some mandarins were compelled to log and scille.

It was just after that affair that our friend received a visit from M. Ternasse, where he expressed himself to be sick of these quarrels, tired of life, and that the best thing he could have was a coffin. Mr. Clarke adds: "We thought, how sad a wish for such a fine, strong man, in the prime of life. These poor exiles find little or no joy in their work; life must be a heavy burden to them."

Rather a strange and annoying proceeding on the part of some Buddhist priests took place in a far distant Protestant station. Two Buddhist beggars came to the shop which is used as a chapel and begged for money and multiplying her strength and bide her time when the chapter of accidents shall give such advantages their value. Then as one ever returns to their first love, the French desire to put an end to the coolness between them and England. This would have for result, the undisputed sway—what in any case friend John will maintain, in Egypt, and perhaps the execution of a Treaty of Commerce.

M. de Lesseps not content with uniting seas, is now devoting his genius to creating them. When none said God Speed, he alone did to Commander Roudaine's idea: for letting in the Mediterranean by Gades in Tunisia and convert the vast hollow at a distance of 100 miles from the sea, which will thus create a vast island lake, with a surface of 5,000 square miles or 18 times larger than the Lake of Geneva, south of Tunisia and the province of Constantine in Algeria. This lake or sea will be the port for the traffic of Tripoli and Seden; it will convert the surrounding desert into fertile land. M. de Lesseps has formed a company with a capital of 200 millions of francs to cut the canal; he demands a band of territory some 19 miles round the new sea, including two magnificent forests, now inaccessible, of 250,000 acres in extent, and full of splendid timber, oak, cork, &c.

The Company will also have the right to the shipping carrying dues, tax for fishing in the lake, &c. The projected lake will not only moderate the climate of Algeria, but the benign effects of that inland sea will do the same for Europe. Only the genius and recommendation of M. de Lesseps could have carried the project through; he has just returned from the proposed water-way, having controlled the surveys and soundings, and found no difficulties in the task. It is to be hoped France may be as equally happy in all her other schemes of colonization. Nothing serious is expected between her and the powers respecting the Congo and Madagascar; the future is not so hopeful on the sides of Annam, for China is behind Tonkin.

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French composers are decidedly in the vein of selecting English incidents for their Operas, *Saint-Saëns' Henry VIII.*, for his very successful grand opera of that name, how Leo Delibes has selected Bombay, an English officer, and his regiment, an Hindoo fanatical father and his daughter Lakmé, for his three act comic opera just produced. Gerald, an officer, desired to copy the patterns of some sacred jewellery for his betrothed's wedding; in so doing he was observed by the father, who resolved to kill him for that sacrifice, but Lakmé intercedes, falls in love with Gerald, aids his escape, and packs up all the jewels as a gift. The father imitates blindness, and is led about by his daughter as a singer, to discover Gerald and slay him; Gerald is caught while thanking Lakmé to save him, the latter commits suicide, like Selika in the Africaine, and the father is so delighted at his daughter's sacrifice that he forgets Gerald. The music is very pleasing, the melodies sweet and graceful, and the introduction of several bars of English military air adds to its attraction for British spectators. The tenor Talaez's voice is delicious, and Mme. Van Zandt, a wail picked up a few years ago by Pauline Nilsson, and now their equal, not only won all the honors, but the hand and heart of one of the leaders of fashionable life.

The *Stirling Castle*'s steam launch was of great service in towing cargo boats to and from the steamer, and greatly facilitated the loading. She leaves to-morrow at 3 a.m. She has filled at £1.10s. rather a low rate of freight for that class of vessel. All unite in wishing Captain Marshall a speedy and pleasant passage home.

Foreigners and natives alike are all very busy—the former in buying tea and conducting the necessary business details; the latter doing the heavy work of carrying the boxes from godowns to the shipping.

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Steamers loading—*Glenogle*, *Gaelic*, *Mesopotamia*, and *Sibyl*. It is rumoured that the rate of freight ranges from £3.10 to £5.15.—*Courier*.

CHINKIANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

May 24th, 1883.

The Chinese authorities have notified the Consuls that the gun practice at Silver Island Fort will now take place periodically, and the boozing away of powder reminds one that these gross Celestial magnates are again on the war path, as these are the only periods when China likes all foreigners to know that she is mighty strong.

The feeling amongst the Celestials is very strong against the French just now, and at any moment it might prove very bad for all other foreigners, for it is well known that Chinese and foreigners feel it is a great sin to be a notary.

An occasional visit from a man-of-war is greatly needed to show that some means of protection is near at hand, and the past six months has shown residents here very necessary reasons for the presence of one.

A company of Jimrikens have lately started, and when all the outside roads are completed they will prove of great service to the people here, who are present regard them, with great curiosity.—*Shanghaia Courier*.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, April 21st.

France does not appear to be picking herself up rapidly. She is in an invalid-convalescent condition. The state of the finances weigh heavily on the situation. The country yields most enormous sums for revenue, equal to 160 millions sterling yearly, or double the imperial taxation of England. But although this great revenue is more than sufficient to meet the normal wants of the country, it is inadequate for the extra demands of every kind, more particularly for what is called the "de Freycinet folly," that is, making railways everywhere and nowhere, and ports and harbours before shipping can be guaranteed. De Freycinet is as much cursed now as he was formerly blessed. His scheme entails annually on the French to struggle with Germany; everything has to be found, war material, provisions, and money. Shut up in Metz, Bismarck played with Bismarck's ambition till the troops had been reduced by famine, and necessity dictated surrender. It appears Bismarck escaped at night; the warden believed he had locked up Bismarck as usual, when the prisoner had not entered his cell. He rested in a ledge of rock, overhanging the sea, with a rope coiled round his body, and when the boat arrived with his wife, he let himself down, and swam to the yard, and then arrived on board the steamer.

The export trade of the country is declining. This is due to the strikes which have run up wages so high, that manufacturers are beaten out of foreign markets by Germany, England and Belgium. Salaries in France are from one to three hundred per cent. higher than in the above countries. The consequence has been also to attract a multitude of foreign workmen, only too glad to accept lower wages than the French artisans. Indeed builders in order to finish contracts have been compelled to import ready made window and door frames, and flooring from Sweden and Norway, and iron work from Germany.

The cause of the suffering which reigns is largely attributed to the high rents, in a sense and in a measure this is so. But living is very dear in Paris, the consequence of the barrier dues, which secure the funds for the expenses of the city. This explains why the government intends patronising the scheme for cheap apartments, varying from £6 to £12 a year. Money will be advanced to build houses under the guarantee of the State, and in twenty years the tenant can become its proprietor. Opinion does not go with the government in this dabbling with socialism, and above all, in according exemption from rates and taxes to such houses. The classes that suffer are nomadic, and will never have any other affair than to live in a garret.

Foreign rather than home questions cause anxiety. The Ferry government by its resolution and vigor has stamped out the anarchists. The monarchists can do nothing but carp; the country shows no failing off in its attachment to the Republic, but it has said its say, that it wants no more windbagism, no castles in the air, but practical not Utopian government. The alliance between Italy, Germany and Austria is a fact that the French feel sorely. It has for its obvious result the confirmation of Alsace and Lorraine remaining German. Diplomatically it places France in "Coventry," and in a sense also Russia, for if the latter takes up an attitude hostile to Turkey, it must count upon the rival ambition of Austria, who has become the Sick Man's Legate, aided not only by her allies, but by Roumania and indeed Sweden. France must devote her attention to increasing and multiplying her strength and bide her time when the chapter of accidents shall give such advantages their value.

Then the *Spanish* steamer *Analys*, with the next French mail, left Saigon this morning at five o'clock, and may be expected to arrive here on the 1st June.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. Co.'s steamer *Coptic*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama for this port on Sunday, the 27th instant, at daylight, and may be expected here on or about the 3rd June.

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